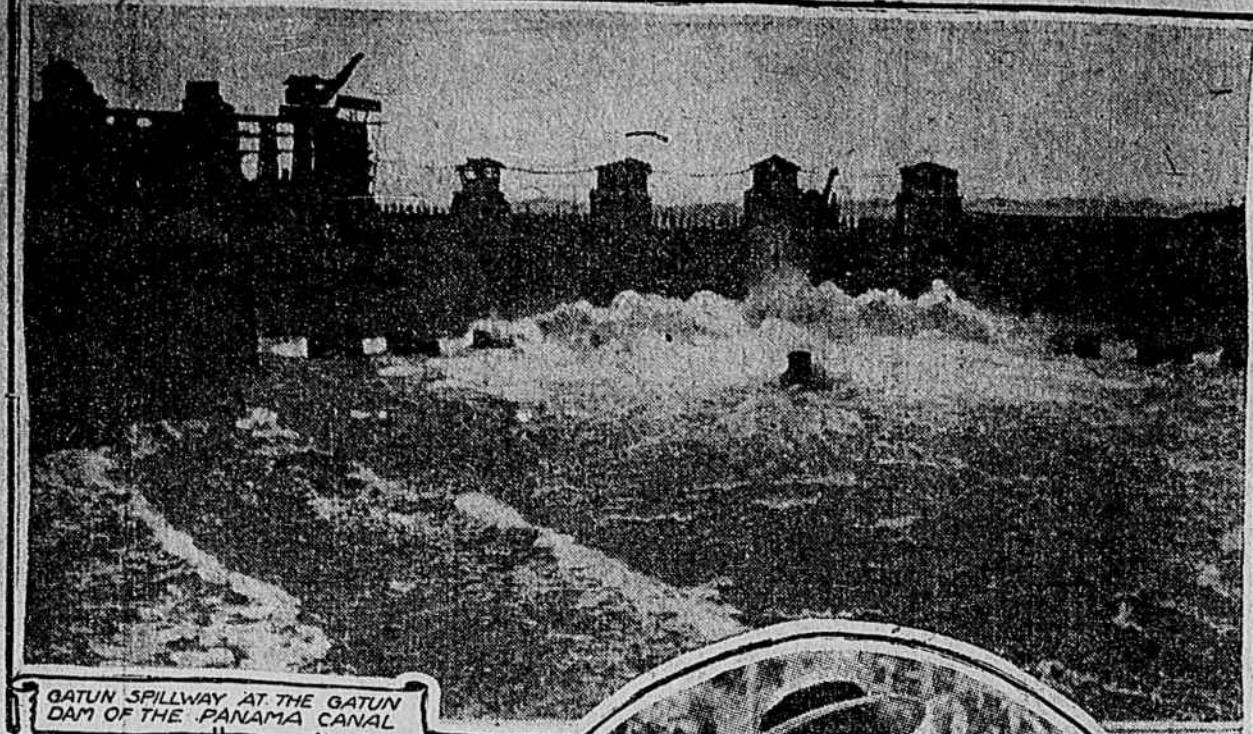


# The Old World Seen at a Glance; Happenings of a Day Across the Sea Condensed in an Interesting Page



## TOBACCO SMUGGLED INTO BRITISH PRISON

Official Guilty of the Act Is Sent to Jail for Four Months

### EXTRAORDINARY TALE

LONDON, April 19. An extraordinary story of the ease with which convicts have been able to communicate illicitly with their friends and receive presents of tobacco from them was unfolded at the Portland police court yesterday.

Samuel Crowhurst, a civil guard at Portland convict prison, was charged with having illegally conveyed tobacco into the prison. As he pleaded guilty no evidence was taken; but Mr. Prym, who appeared for the treasury, fully explained the details of the case.

He said that Crowhurst did not come in contact with the convicts within the prison hall but he had an opportunity of seeing convicts who worked apart from the ordinary gangs outside of the prison.

One such man was a convict named Day, with whom Crowhurst became acquainted and used as a medium between other convicts and their friends. At the end of last year there was considerable traffic in the prison and a watch being kept, a quantity of tobacco was found concealed in a part of the prison where Day worked. The tobacco was found in a ground frame used for rearing plants and was hidden under sawdust.

Chief Inspector Ward and Inspector Burton were sent from London to make a special investigation. They found that Day had received letters, which various convicts had written to their friends asking them to send money for tobacco.

They also found that Day had handed the letters to Crowhurst, and that he had inserted in them a paper requesting money for the tobacco to be sent to Mr. "Crowhurst," care of post-office.

Postal orders were sent by friends to "Crowhurst," and they were received and cashed by Crowhurst, who bought tobacco, handed it to Day; who in turn put it in a sack and eventually distributed it among the other convicts.

The magistrates sent Crowhurst to prison for four months.

**Police Protect Ravens**

LONDON, April 19.—The ravens which build on crags in the wild valleys of the lake district, for the first time in many years, have passed through the nesting season without being subjected to any raids by egg collectors, the only persons to assist in the protection of the birds being a privileged party of police.

The vigilance of the lake district police has kept off all intruders this spring.

**FRANCE TO ORGANIZE HER COLONIAL TROOPS**

The Old Roman Idea to Be Followed in Making a New Army

**GERMANS GIVE TROUBLE**

PARIS, April 19.—For some time past there has been a very strong feeling in France, among those responsible for her safety, that the colonial army and the colonial government generally need reorganization, and efforts will be made to make of Algeria, Tunis, and ultimately Morocco, something even better than colonies.

Nothing is known of the details of the scheme which is under consideration, but it is understood that the broad lines are those of the ancient Roman colonization.

German agents have lived here many years say quite openly that before long France will have to fight for her existence because Germany, now that the "Drang nach Osten" (pressure towards the East) has been stopped by the unexpected growth of the Balkans and the disappearance of Turkey, will be forced to press toward the west. These beliefs are peculiarly interesting because of course, the presence of German troops and a German fleet at Dunkirk would not be over pleasing to Great Britain.

There are also disturbing rumors in Paris of German action in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. It is said that German agents have for some time been very busy at work stirring up the Arabs and the Muslims generally against French domination.

Their work has been comparatively easy, for they insist on the fact that the Germans are the friends of Turkey, with whom Arab sympathies are strong, and there is, notably in Tunis, a very strong anti-French undercurrent.

Curiously enough, in M. Lavandier's play, "Sérvir," one of the four plays which have recently helped on an outbreak of patriotic fervor here, the work of German secret agents in Morocco is made the reason of war between France and Germany.



## SAVED FROM SUICIDE BY HER BROTHER'S ACT

Letter to Him Announcing Her Intention Rushed to Public Station

### CAR IN RACE WITH DEATH

PARIS, April 19.—A dramatic attempt at suicide by a girl of 19 named Noel was prevented at Cherbourg yesterday afternoon by the presence of mind of her brother, a railway guard.

The young man was swinging himself on the footboard of a train which was leaving for Paris when a letter without an envelope was handed him. The letter contained a few incoherent lines from his sister saying that she was going to commit suicide, and that her body would be found in the sea at the end of the jetty.

Young Noel, at the risk of his life, jumped from the train, retaining hold of the rail, and running along with the train, gave his sister's letter to a man at the other end of the platform, where he swung himself on the footboard again, shouting to his colleague to run as hard as he could with the letter to the police.

Fortunately, there was a police magistrate in the station, and more fortunately still, there was a motor-car just outside. The police magistrate dashed at full speed down the jetty, and arrived as Miss Noel threw herself into the sea. The magistrate shouted to the customs house officers in a boat which was putting into the harbor, and they succeeded in saving the girl when she was nearly 100 yards from shore. Her brother received the news of her rescue when the train arrived at Caen.

### KAISER TO VISIT GIBRALTAR

Wishes to Inspect World's Most Famous Fortifications.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Kaiser intends to pay a visit to Gibraltar next month in order to inspect the famous fortress. He will leave Cuxhaven in the Imperial yacht, the Hohenzollern, which will be making its maiden trip.

Gibraltar will be reached in three days. One day will be devoted to the fortress, where it is expected several British and foreign battleships will gather to greet the royal visitor. The Kaiser will then return to Germany on the Imperial yacht, which will start on its first journey to America a week later.

The Kaiser has sent an invitation to Sir Ernest Cassel to accompany him on the trip.

### Twentieth-Century Adam Bode

LONDON, April 19.—A carpenter named Harrioid, living at Terrington, West Norfolk, dreamed on Wednesday night that on the following day he would have to make a coffin for his father. On the following morning the father was found dead in bed from heart failure, and later in the day the son made the coffin.

**Fined for Blowing a Kiss**

GENEVA, April 19.—A Swiss architect was fined 5 francs for blowing a kiss from the window of a railway compartment at Bern station, towards a young girl with whom he was acquainted.

## BELATED BABY RAISES BIG LEGAL QUIBBLE

Born Seven Weeks After the First, Can She Be Considered a Twin?

### MEDICAL MEN SAY SHE IS

LONDON, April 19.—All the known baby records have been beaten by the wife of a workman at Barrow, a small manufacturing village near Clitheroe, Lancs. On February 24, of this year, she gave birth to a son. Both mother and child "did well," but interesting developments seemed highly probable, and yesterday another child, a girl, was born.

The existence of a baby boy who is only some seven weeks older than his baby sister threatens to raise problems which will make the Barrow babies famous. From the medical point of view they are twins. Regarded from the standpoint of Greenwich time, they have missed their twinning by six full weeks. Yesterday's arrival a belated twin, or is she a separate child—a sort of encore baby, as it were?

Here is a question which will keep the insurance commissioners busy for a week. On the arrival of Baby No. 1 the father probably applied for the maternity benefit of thirty shillings. Now, according to the non-twin section, he is entitled to receive another thirty shillings. On the other hand, if these are twins the second baby should be thrown in, for twins count as one, according to the insurance commissioners.

The house surgeons at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital said last night that the case of the Barrow babies was most remarkable, but they agreed that the children were twins.

### ASPXYXIATED IN A BUS

Fumes From Benzine Tank Endanger Lives of Passengers

GENEVA, April 19.—A strange accident is reported from Fieims, in the Tyrol, endangering the lives of seven visitors, one of whom was an Englishman.

The motor omnibus, which had replaced the old horse-drawn coach, was driven by Fieims, arrived at the district of Pontal-Prode, and the chauffeur opened the door to ask the travelers to descend. All the passengers were lying in a heap, and the chauffeur was unable to get them out. They were dead. The unconscious travelers were at once carried to a hotel, where doctors attended them, and they recovered.

The cause of the accident was a defective benzine tank. The fumes of the gas had entered the closed car, gradually rendering the occupants unconscious.

### Skulls Under City Hall

DUBLIN, April 19.—Workmen engaged in excavations under the city hall discovered, at a depth of three feet six inches, five human skulls and a number of bones, which appeared to be human and of legs.

### Kruger Relics for South Africa

CAPETOWN, April 19.—Relics of President Kruger, which formed the nucleus of the South African Museum at Dordrecht, have now, by a judgment of the Dutch court of appeal, to be sent back to South Africa and placed in a museum there.



## JUDGE AND LAWYER ASSAILED IN COURT

Strange and Turbulent Scene Marks Close of Murder Trial in Naples

### CROWD CHEERS FIGHTERS

NAPLES, April 19.—The trial of Yvonne de Villespreux, the young Italian comedy actress, who is said to have killed her lover, Dr. Ettore Turdo, in a fit of jealousy, has come to an abrupt close with disgraceful scenes of violence between the king's procurator general and the lawyers for the defense.

Although the accused has been in prison awaiting trial for three years, the medical experts, it is said, have not had time to examine her mental condition, while the chief of the forty witnesses are now scattered in various parts of North and South America and Erythraea. For these reasons the procurator general, who corresponds to the American district attorney, moved the indefinite postponement of the trial to a future assize. To this the presiding judge agreed.

This was the signal for an outbreak of disorder. Atrocious insults were hurled from the well of the court against the procurator, and the judge. "Sounders, liars!" bawled the procurator general. "Base villain!" retorted the chief lawyers for the defense. The procurator then sprang from the bench with uplifted fist. Court attendants hurriedly interposed themselves between the combatants, while the presiding judge jumped from the bench, and, tugging vigorously at the procurator's toga, got that official out of danger by a back exit. The crowd cheered the disorderly lawyers, while armed police were ordered to clear the court.

Before this amazing scene the judge had put the prisoner through a clever cross-examination, during which, after reminding her that before she was 18 she had been twice charged with theft, and condemned to ten months' detention in a reformatory, he elicited that instead of having been born in Spain, as she pretended, Villespreux had never been nearer that country than Tunis, her native city. She admitted that her real name is Fornaris, that she had fled from home when barely 13, and that before starting her stage career she had been a chambermaid. She pleaded she took the blame of one of the thefts herself, in order to shield a criminal lover she was living with at the time.

**Worse Than a Mormon**

CAPETOWN, April 19.—Norman McKay, who was sentenced recently at Durban for forgery, had, during his career, proposed to and had been accepted by sixteen women, with nine of whom he eloped.

### Casino in a Yacht

OSTEND, April 19.—M. Marquet, the casino proprietor, has made arrangements to have a luxurious gambling room fitted up in a large steam yacht which is to sail to him. Then I thought of a voice, which is rather deep. I pitched it as near to the falsetto as I could and said, "Good evening." He was delighted to see me, called me "Dearest" and suggested a walk.

"I arranged to meet him again two evenings after at the same time and place. On that evening at 7.30 I dressed up again, only I was not alone. Butler was then arrested, and that ended my part."

### Countess on Trial BEFORE COURT-MARTIAL

Descendant of Vasco da Gama Accused of Treason to Portuguese Republic

### HER ACQUITTAL RESULT

LISBON, April 19.—The greatest interest was aroused throughout Portugal by the trial by court-martial yesterday of Donna Constantina da Gama, a descendant of Vasco da Gama, the famous Portuguese explorer who rounded the cape in 1488, and daughter of the countess of Cascaes, who had been imprisoned since July on a charge of conspiracy against the republic.

Donna da Gama refused to allow any witnesses to be called for the defense and instructed her lawyer not to ask for acquittal. The court was crowded. Hundreds of women were present, all wearing black. Nearly all of those present rose when the prisoner entered and took her place by the side of two other prisoners—a soldier and a servant—who were alleged to have been her accomplices.

The trial ended by the acquittal of Donna da Gama and the condemnation of the other two prisoners to two years' imprisonment.

### Death Roll of the Alps

GENEVA, April 19.—Ninety-five climbers are known to have lost their lives on the Alps during the year 1912.

## EMIGRATION AND CRIME GROW LESS IN IRELAND

Two Facts Which Go to Prove That an Era of Peace and Prosperity Has Arrived

DUBLIN, April 19.—About a decade ago one of the Irish judges of assize was angry at Tullamore, and he said so. The distinguished official was compelled to travel to the capital of King's county; so were grand jurors and petty—or "common"—jurors; so were the high sheriff, and all the big men and minor men who, somehow, manage to find opportunities for performing public service in connection with an assize court; and all the trouble and expense was entailed so that the judge, the grand jurors, the common jurors, the wise persons associated with them might decide a quarrel between two individuals as to the ownership of an ass valued at ten shillings sterling. During the present spring assizes going judges in Ireland have, for the most part, been ranked amongst the unemployed. In some places the cases brought before them could have been disposed of in the county courts; or by magistrates at assize sessions; perhaps some of the cases should not have been heard at all. Mr. Justice Gibson received a pair of white gloves from the sub-sheriff at Kilkenny on Saturday—the first presented to him during an experience of twenty-five years. At the same time, in Cork City on the same day. Only two cases were to be tried—small items of larceny and robbery—in a great community of 160,000 people, and the judge spoke warmly, almost affectionately, of the southern capital as "possessing an atmosphere that one did not always find in other cities in Ireland." At Roscommon county court Judge Wakely also received a pair of white gloves on Saturday. So the tale has been told throughout Ireland—from Derry, Antrim and Down to the ends of the south and west.

### Emigration's Tide Turning

The emigration from Ireland, according to the annual report of the registrar general, showed a decrease in 1912; the figures being 16,675 males and 11,124 females, making a total of 27,799. Since 1851, when the collection of emigrants commenced, it must be remembered that the famine years preceding drove out thousands—the total number of emigrants amounting to 2,207,637 males and 2,058,725 females, making the enormous total of 4,266,362.

The United States was the destination of 29,466 emigrants, in comparison with 21,388 for the four preceding years. Emigration to Canada showed an increase of 310. The number of emigrants to South Africa was 18,557, and of these 1,652 were returned emigrants. As against 765, and those to New Zealand 189, as against 166.

The number of natives of Ireland who emigrated with the intention of settling permanently in Great Britain in 1912 was 1,867. The highest provincial rate was 19.6 per 1000 of the population for Connaught; Ulster came next with a rate of 15.5, and the rates for Munster and Leinster were respectively 6.9 and 2.3 per 1000. The number of emigrants who embarked as steerage passengers to the United States was 1,000, and 1,000 were returned emigrants. The rates for their passages paid for in America.

Had there been no emigration from Ireland during the last decade, the normal increase in population would have been at the rate of 26,000 each year. But, with the single exception of 1908, the drain of emigration exceeded the normal increase of population by, on an average, 4,000 every year. Still, the bulk of the emigrants consists of persons between the ages of 15 and 35, the period when they would be of the greatest economic value to the nation. However, the drain of emigration has, since 1851-61, decreased in each subsequent decade, and there is good reason to hope that when the next census is taken Ireland will be able to show an increasing population.

### The Nation's 'War Chest'

Citizens of Ireland's capital met in the Mansion House last week under the chairmanship of Ireland's first citizen, the lord mayor of Dublin. They did not hold a public meeting. Addresses were delivered by the lord mayor, John Dillon, M. P., and Joseph Devlin, M. P., but the business of the hour was to inaugurate the home rule fund for 1913 in the metropolis, and before the proceedings terminated the sum of \$5,500 had been subscribed by those present. Thus, Dublin broke its own record—a great feat when the patriotic generosity of its citizens last year is remembered, and it must be noted that the \$5,500 raised so readily is only the nucleus of "Dublin's" contribution to the fund. Those who had been circulating the falsehoods that the Irish people were not home rulers "at heart," and that only "feigners" kept the movement alive, may not have the grace to feel ashamed of themselves—but they will surely muster up enough prudence to abandon pretenses so glaringly untrue and ridiculously untenable.

As Dublin has begun; so Ireland will continue. She stands either to realize her national aspirations within the next twelve months or so, or, if the fates are unkind, to have all the hopes of today dashed to the ground, and the prospect of another period of agitation and turmoil opened up for her. At the present moment, everything points to victory for the home rule bill. And the home rule bill means the best constitution Ireland ever possessed, from whatever standpoint the bill is considered. Racism may attack the financial side of the bill, but the Irish people are satisfied that the financial side is not long to it, the same to be all circumstances, and gives our country a fair, even an excellent chance of relieving its prosperity. The real fact is that, with factionalism, it is a case of rule or ruin; it has shown itself incapable of ruling, and the Irish people will take good care that it shall not rule again.

### Revolt of the Doctors

Although there are no medical benefits under the insurance act in this country, friction has already arisen between the doctors and the insurance commissioners. A scale of fees for certification was formulated not long ago by the commissioners, and, according to the insurance act, and according to a certificate varied from 50 cents to 50 cents. That any professional gentleman should be asked to give a certificate for such ridiculously low fees to a person to whom he is rather starting, a dozen miles or more is rather startling. A messenger would demand as much if not more for going merely on an errand. The proposed fee is less than the tip which would be given a jockey employed for a comparatively short journey.

The whole medical profession of Dublin has rejected the terms as being totally inadequate, and decline to put their names on the papers unless and until the minimum terms agreed to at the general meeting of the profession be conceded. It is manifest that the doctors all over the country are in revolt against the terms offered by the commissioners. It may take a long time to arrive at an agreement between the parties. If medical benefits are extended to this country we may expect to witness another struggle between the doctors and the commissioners. The ultimate result will be that the cost of administering the act will exceed all expectations.

## GERMANS REGRET LOSS OF ZEPPELIN SECRETS

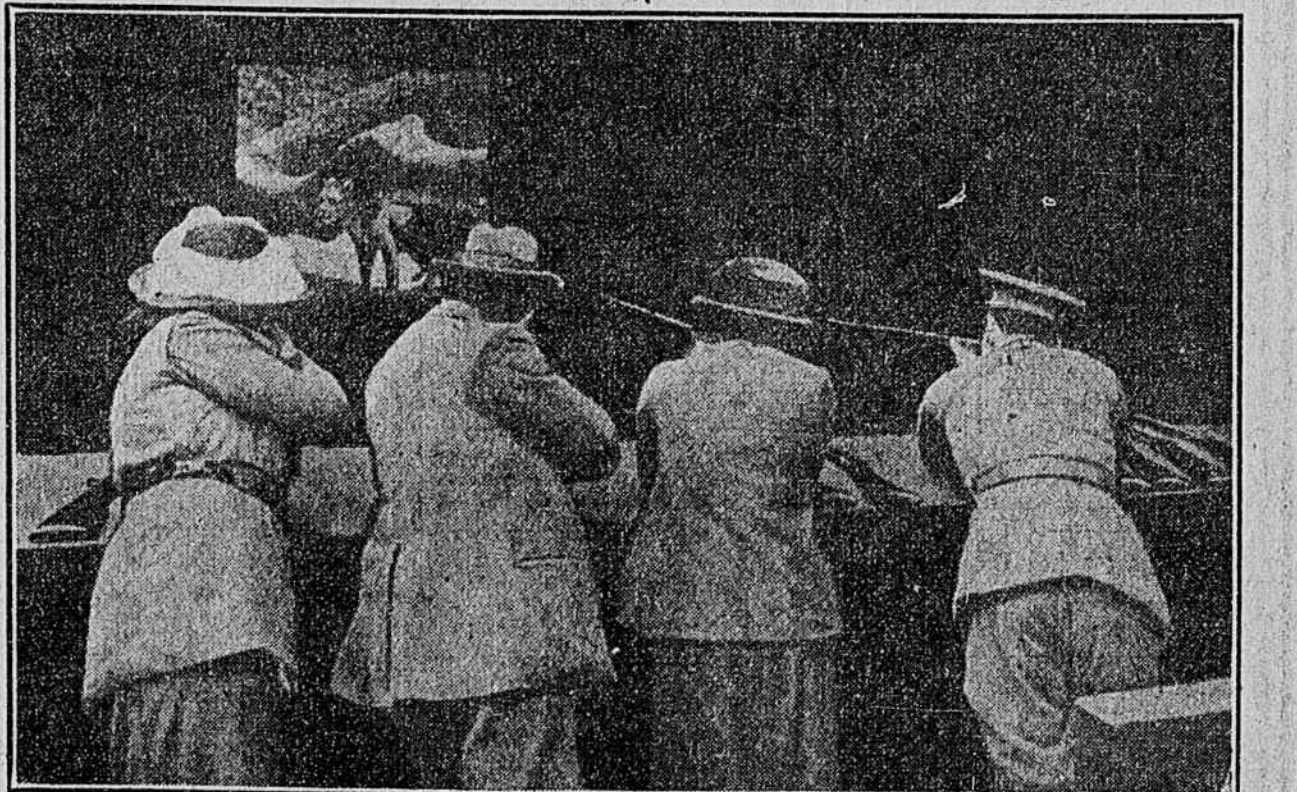
France in Possession of What She Would Have Given Fortune to Know

### ARMY OFFICERS IN FIX

BERLIN, April 19.—The press and public, with few exceptions, are manifesting a masterly composure over the fall of the Zeppelin secrets into the hands of the French. But in the ultra-patriotic quarters of the "air party" Z 4's fate produces a state of mind bordering on hysterics.

The Taegliche Rundschau suggests that the officers in the ship "can only be adequately dealt with in the way France dealt with Marshall Bazaine for the surrender of Metz; namely, by court-martial." The journal agrees with Die Post that it was the unquestionable duty of the senior German officer in Z 4 to blow up the airship with all on board and let it alight on the parade ground at Luneville a shameless mass of smoking wreckage, rather than run the risk of permitting its "priceless secrets" to fall into French hands.

When the Zeppelin passenger airship company's offices at Frankfurt-on-Main sent word to the kaiser at Homburg of the events at Luneville, his majesty's first inquiry was for the names of the officers on board. It is declared that the French intelligence department has gained information for which it would probably have been glad to pay an immense sum of money. That is the point which strikes Germans as by far the most serious aspect of the affair. The Taegliche Rundschau even expresses the fear that the prize which has fallen into France's hands may be deemed by her of such enormous value that she will not much longer delay the "day of reckoning." Captain Hildebrandt, in the Lokal Anzeiger, however, says the French will not even now be able to imitate the Zeppelins.



The latest use of the cinematograph is to provide "living" targets. Those practicing shooting fire at moving figures as they are shown on the screen. To quote an official description: "Every time you fire the picture stops for a second or so, and the passage of the bullet through it is shown by a hole of light. Then the picture starts to move again. The report of the shot is caught by microphones suspended above the target, and the sound is conveyed to the cabin in which the picture operator is sitting. Behind the picture machine, and momentarily checks the passage on which the pictures are shown, are two others, consisting of rolls of white paper, one moving a fraction vertically and the other horizontally. After each shot, the shot goes through all three screens, but when the two moving ones are in position they, of course, cover up any hole made in the third screen. Three screens, in fact, but when the film can 'catch' the shot, the hole is visible through the three screens, and the target is 'hit'.